

Don's Concentrated
Bitters,
and the ingredients to make
a package, for sale by all the
Good Dealers in Boston and
in all the principal towns thro'-
out the Western States,
ON, corner of Sackville street,
British Provinces,
SKINNER, and FERRY
travelling agents.
Street, Boston.
per paper.
in a large number of Editors

Oxford Democrat.

No. 11, Vol. 2, New Series.

Paris, Maine, Tuesday, July 19, 1842.

Old Series, No. 22, Vol. 9.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE Co-Partnership in trade heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of
J. & W. STEVENS,
is, this day, dissolved, by mutual consent. All persons having claims against them will please present the same to Joseph Stevens, at their Store in Greenwood; and all persons owing, will make payment to Joseph Stevens, who is duly authorized to settle the Co-Partnership concerns.
**JOSEPH STEVENS,
WINTHROP STEVENS.**
Greenwood, July 1st, 1843. 3w9

Pauper Notice.

THE subscriber having contracted with town of Hartford for the support of Silas Doten, a pauper, for the current year, hereby forbids all persons harboring or trusting him on his account or on the account of said town, he having made suitable provision for his support, and will pay no debts of his contracting—said Doten having left without reasonable cause.
AFRICA FARRAR.
Hartford, June 17, 1842. 3 9

To whom it may concern.

THIS may certify that I this day give to my son William M. Cushman the remainder of his time, to trade and act for himself. I shall claim none of his earnings and pay no debts he may contract after this date.
THOMAS CUSHMAN.
Witness—**ELIZABETH HILBORN.**
Bethel, May 26th, 1842. 3w9

Guardian's Sale.

BY virtue of License from the Court of Probate for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at public Vendue at the dwelling house of Hiram Heath, in Summer, in said County, on Saturday, the 27th day of August next, at two o'clock P. M. all the interest of James S. Heath, and Belinda Ann Heath, minors and heirs at law to the estate of Abraham Heath, late of Summer, deceased, in and to the homestead Farm of the said Abraham Heath. The interest of said minors consist of one sixth part in common and undivided of said estate, subject to the right of the Widow Doyne thereon.
ISAAC HEATH.
June 23, 1842. 9

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 4th Tuesday of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two.

America Thayer, Administrator of the estate of Charles Byerson, late of Paris, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased, and also his private account against said estate—it was

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the 4th Tuesday of August next, at ten o'clock, in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
A true Copy. Attest—**GEO. F. EMERY, Register.**

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 4th Tuesday of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two.

Francis P. Haines, Administrator of the estate of Benjamin F. Hodgdon, late of Livermore, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased, and also the application of the Widow of said deceased for an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased—it was

Ordered, That the said Administrator and said Widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the twenty-first day of September next, at ten o'clock, in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
A true Copy. Attest—**GEO. F. EMERY, Register.**

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 4th Tuesday of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two.

William Russ, Administrator of the estate of Gilman Rowe, late of Paris, in said County, deceased, having presented his second account of his administration of the estate of said deceased, and also his private account against said estate—it was

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 4th Tuesday of August next, at ten o'clock, in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
A true Copy. Attest—**GEO. F. EMERY, Register.**

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the estate of

BARNABUS KENNEY,
late of Dixfield, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payments; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to him.

JOHN J. HOLMAN.
June 23, 1842.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 4th Tuesday of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two.

Dominicus G. Tarbox, having presented a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Percy Hille, late of Denmark, in said County, deceased, for Probate—it was

Ordered, That the said Tarbox give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg, on the 1st Tuesday of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
A true Copy. Attest—**GEO. F. EMERY, Register.**

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 4th Tuesday of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two.

James M. Pote, Administrator of the estate of Enoch Chase, late of Dixfield in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration, and also a petition representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the debts of said deceased by the sum of the hundred dollars—and praying for license to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges—it was

Ordered, That the said Pote give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Rumford, in said County, on the nineteenth day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed and granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
Copy, Attest—**GEO. F. EMERY, Register.**

POETRY.

SUMMER.

The months we used to read of,
Have come to us again,
With sultriness and sunniness,
And rare delights of rain;
The lark is up, and says aloud
East and west I see no cloud.

The lanes are full of roses,
The fields are grassy deep,
And leafiness and flowiness,
Make one abundant heap;
The balmy, blossom-breathing airs,
Smell of future plums and pears.

The sunshine at our waking,
Is still found smiling by,
With beaminess and earnestness,
Like some beloved eye;
And all the day it seems to take
Delight in being wide awake.

The lasses in the gardens,
Shew forth their heads of hair,
With rosy and lightness,
A chasing here and there;
And they'll hear the birds, and stand
And shade their eyes with lifted hand.

And then again they're off there,
As if their lovers came,
With giddiness and gladness,
Like doves but newly tame.
Ah! hark your cheeks at nature, do,
And draw the whole world after you.

AFRICA FARRAR.

Hartford, June 17, 1842. 3 9

THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S BOOK FOR JULY.

THE TEST OF COURAGE.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

'You will stand alone, Harvey.'

'I cannot help it.'

'Every student in college will be against you.'

'I should be sorry for that. Still, if that is to be the consequence, I must meet it.'

'Won't you join us? Say yes or no.'

'No.'

'You are a coward.'

A bright spot became instantly visible on the cheek of Harvey Willet. But he replied calmly,

'If it be cowardice to fear to do wrong, then I am a coward.'

'O, a coward! a coward!' exclaimed several voices at once.

'A precious stickler for right and wrong,' remarked another.

'He shall join us!' one of the most reckless students in the institution said, in an excited tone, coming forward, and standing close in front of Harvey.

'Let us hear his reason,' broke in another.

'Yes—his reason!—his reason!' ran through the group of students.

'They are easily given,' the young man replied, calmly. When I came to this institution, it was with this resolution, never to set its rules at defiance. So soon as they become insupportable to me, I will apply to my friends to be removed. But so long as I stay here, or in any institution, I will obey the prescribed rules. As touching your proposed violation of one of these rules, I am clearly of opinion that you are in the wrong, and that the faculty are right.'

'A Solomon!' was here heard from one of two voices.

'He's a paltry coward, that is what he is!' added others.

'Yes—he's afraid.'

'Of doing wrong,' was uttered in the same calm voice.

'I hate a coward!' ejaculated one of the students near his side, unmindful of Harvey's quiet vindication of himself, and unable, in the fevered state of his mind, to perceive how far above mere animal courage was the moral power within him, that enabled Harvey Willet to withstand the almost overwhelming opposition of his excited and thoughtless fellow-students.

'Why do you not carry out your scheme of rebellion, or abandon it?' Harvey asked, turning to the young man who had last spoken. 'Most certainly, in carrying it out, you act without me.'

'O, let him alone, now spoke up one. 'He wants to curry favor with the faculty.'

'Let us duck the puppy!' said another.

'If he wasn't a mean, cowardly fellow, he would knock you down for that, John,' hastily exclaimed one standing near.

'O, of course, but I knew what kind of stuff he was made of,' was the reply. 'Come on, let us duck him,' he added, advancing towards the unyielding student.

Harvey Willet folded his arms, and fixed his eyes steadily on the individual who approached him. The latter could not brave the calm resolution of his manner, but paused, saying,

'Come on. Let us duck him.'

But none seemed inclined to join in that kind of sport, for there was not one who did not, unacknowledged to himself, feel the moral superiority of the young man whom they were trying in vain to bend to their wishes, and in spite of themselves, a respect for his firmness and integrity of purpose.

A few silent moments passed after this proposition, and then, with various exclamations of contempt, the whole party turned away, and left Harvey Willet in freedom.

Although, under the impulse of angry feelings, the whole body of students had sneered at Harvey's honorable scruples, and well might proceed to personal injury because he would not join them in a wrong action, yet such was the power of his opposition, that a serious riot was prevented.

As calmness and reflection succeeded to their feverish and irrational state, fanned into a flame by the obstacle which they had imagined existed in Harvey many of the leaders felt a strange reluctance to carry out the scheme of rebellion they had originated. And, finally, from the suggestion of doubts and scruples, the whole project came to be abandoned.

Insensibly, a respect for the consistent firmness of the student against whom they had been so incensed, came over their minds. A few, however, still felt disappointment; and not unfrequently alluded to the rare sport which they had promised themselves, and made no scruple of continuing to charge its failure upon the cowardice or mean spirit of Harvey Willet.

'I think you apply the wrong term to Harvey,' said one of the students to another, who frequently alluded to the upright student in terms of contempt. 'I do not believe that he is a coward.'

'Then why didn't he join us?'

'For other reasons, I am inclined to think, than fear of the consequences.'

'What reasons, pray?'

'He gave them. He did not wish to do wrong.'

'Pooh!' and the young man tossed his head contemptuously. 'Then, after a moment—'

'I'll test his courage. I'll show you all that he is a coward.'

'How will you do that, John Green?'

'Why, I'll insult him before all the students.'

'I would not, if I were you.'

'Yes you would; for I mean to do it.'

This determination soon became whispered throughout the classes, reaching all ears but those of Harvey Willet. Already had the tide of estimation turned generally in favor of the young man. The moral tone of his character could not fail of making an impression, for it was too apparent to all, who were not wilfully blind, that he acted in all things from a principle of right. John Green, on the contrary, was no favorite. He was reckless and unprincipled, and there were few who did not fully estimate his true character.

When it became known that he was going to insult Harvey Willet, and prove him a coward before all the students, a lively interest was awakened in every mind; and there were few who did not hope that Willet would act the man, as they said, and signally chastise the other for any insolence that he might offer. Various, however, were the opinions as to the result; and two parties were soon formed, one holding to the idea that Willet would not fight, and the other to the belief that he would. Under such circumstances, the interest of course ran high.

On the next day, during a recess of the college duties, all the students were assembled on the green, and the opportunity was taken to offer Willet the proposed insult. The manner of beginning it, was merely to jostle him so hard as nearly to throw him over. This was of course observed by all, and the two parties instantly became excited to see the result.

'That was done on purpose!' cried one.

'Yes, it was; for I saw it!' said another.

'Knock him down!' exclaimed a third.

'He's too much of a coward for that,' Green said, confronting him, and grinning in his face with a malicious, angry grin.

'Did you do it on purpose?' asked Harvey, in a calm tone of voice, looking the young man steadily in the face.

'Yes I did,' was the reply. 'And now I dare you to resent it.'

'But why did you do it, John? Have I injured you in any way, and refused to make reparation?'

'I did it to see if you were man enough to resent it,' Green said, in a sneering tone.

'That seems to me to be a very poor reason, John.'

'Knock him down, Harvey!' cried out one of the company, interrupting Willet.

'Knock him down, or you are disgraced forever!' said a second.

'Yes, knock him down,' exclaimed a third.

'He's afraid!' burst out a fourth, with a provoking, contemptuous laugh.

'I dare you to resent it,' Green repeated, pushing his face almost into that of the insulted student.

Some, who stood near, saw the hand of Willet clench suddenly, and his arm tremble, as if the impulse to strike the other, were flowing down into it. But the struggle in his mind was brief, and he controlled himself.

'You are a mean-spirited, cowardly puppy!' Green now said, his face red with evil and uncontrollable passions. 'And I disgrace you before the whole college.'

And as he said this, he advanced towards Willet with his hand extended, and an expression of determination on his face.

But his purpose, whatever it was, he did not execute. There was something in the stern, fixed, resolute expression of Willet's eye, that he could not understand, and that the real coward, in his own heart, feared to encounter.

'Mean-spirited coward!' he contented himself with saying, with his own face again close into that of Willet's.

'Let him alone, Green. He is disgraced enough!' several voices exclaimed.

'Yes, let him alone,' passed through the circle. Even those who had perceived the true nature of the manly struggle in Willet's mind, were too much under the power of the opposing sphere into which they had been drawn, to acknowledge it ever to themselves, much less to speak a word in favor of one whose very truth of principle had subjected him to a base and unmanly persecution. But, as the excitement of their feelings died away, there was not a few to admire, secretly, and some to venture on its expression, the dignified insolence with which Harvey had borne the wanton insults which had been heaped upon him; even while there was not a voice of encouragement lifted, nor a word uttered in his favor.

'If Green had dared to lay his hands on him, he would have found the lamb changed into a lion,' one ventured at length to remark.

'Yes,' said another, 'I saw by his eye—and

what is more, Green saw it too—that if any personal violence were offered to him, he would have defended himself to the last.'

'It is certain,' another remarked, 'that in all his deportment, Harvey is consistent. If he does not join in our tricks to annoy the faculty, he does not, unasked, become a mean informer.'

'Yes; but if he knew, and were asked, he would not conceal the truth,' broke in one, with something of indignant warmth.

'And would you blame him for that?'

'Certainly I would: from my very heart I despise an informer. I would die, before I would become evidence against a companion.'

'You and he have learned your morals in a different school,' was the reply. 'However I might fail to act up to this high sense of right and wrong, I cannot but admire his fearless consistency of conduct. There is not another in the whole institution who could have stood up as he did when all were opposed to him, and the infliction of corporal punishment threatened to be added to the disgrace that was thought to be inflicted.'

'That's all very pretty. But I don't believe a word of his moral courage. It was a mean timidity that prevented his joining us, and sheer cowardice that kept him from knocking John Green down. Why, I would have fought him until I had died, had he insulted me as he did Harvey Willet.'

'Thus there still continued two parties. One fully in the belief that Harvey was a coward, and mean-spirited; and the other, more than persuaded that the opposite was the truth.'

It was about a month after the exciting event just recorded, that the inhabitants of the quiet village where stood the literary institution to which Harvey was attached, were aroused about midnight with the startling cry of 'Fire!' Every student of course repaired to the scene of destruction. The building which was on fire, was a dwelling-house, and a large portion of it was enveloped in flames, when the great body of the students arrived, among nearly the first, on the spot.

Just at that moment, every heart was thrilled by the appearance of a mother, with her three children, emerging from the burning house. The poor woman looked about her with a bewildered air, her face deeply pale, and terror sitting upon every lineament.

'Where is Jane?' she suddenly exclaimed, as the sympathizing crowd without gathered round and tendered their aid.

'Jane! Jane!' she cried, turning this way and that. 'O, mercy! mercy! my child is still in the house!'

And turning away, she was about darting back into the burning house, when those around laid hold of, and prevented her. Heart-rending were her screams, and terrible the struggles she made to break away. But strong arms held her back.

Just at that moment, one of the students glanced past the crowd, and instantly disappeared in the dense body of smoke that filled the lower part of the building. Above, the flames were bursting from the windows, the roof was just ready to fall in, and instant destruction threatened any one who would dare to enter.

'Who was it? Who was it?' ran through the breathless crowd, and all stood awaiting in anxious and painful suspense the reappearance of the adventurous individual. While thus looking on, with eager and trembling hearts, the wild screams of a child rose clear and thrilling above the noise of the hissing, crackling, and roaring conflagration. One minute more of intense anxiety passed, and then the form of Harvey Willet appeared at the door, bearing in his arms the missing child.

As he laid it in the mother's arms, who clasped it frantically to her bosom, the young man burst into tears.

From that night no student breathed aught against the upright, brave, noble-hearted young man. He was ever after loved and respected.—There was now no misunderstanding his true character.

REFINEMENT.—"Ma," exclaimed Sophronia, "be kind enough to hand me the bobinet."

"The what, child?"

"The bobinet, Ma."

"For heaven's sake, Sophronia, never use that odious bobinet again—call it *Robertinet*."

A cotemporary wishes to know—

Why are young people very kind to their rich old invalid uncles?

Why are bad deeds committed by a man in a ragged coat always so disgraceful?

Why does justice—being blind—always see the gold face on a culprit's coat?

"What have you to say, old Bacon-face?" said a counsellor to a farmer, at a late Cambridge assizes.

"Why," answered the farmer, I am thinking that my bacon face and your calf's head would make a very good dish."

A fellow "Down East" says that the times are so hard he fears of leaving this world and climbing a tree! Poor fellow!

Why is a Congressional orator like Sampson? D'ye give it up?—Because he puts people to flight with the jaw bone of an ass.

"I shall be glad to hear from you at all times," as the deaf man said to the ear trumpet.

How many young ladies will it take to reach from London to Brighton?—Fifty-two: because a Miss is as good as a mile.

Boston Boys.—The British troops which were sent to Boston, to keep that rebellious town in order, were every where received with the most unequivocal marks of anger and detestation.—During their stay, "the very air seemed filled with the suppressed breathings of indignation."

The insolence and indiscretion of some subaltern officers increased the ill will of the citizens; and vexations and quarrels multiplied daily. At this period of public exasperation, the boys were much in the habit of building hills of snow, and sliding from them to the pond in the common.—The English troops, from the mere love of jangling, occupied all their labors. They complained of the injury, and industriously set about repairs. However, when they returned from school, they found the snow hills again levelled. Several of them now waited upon the British Captain to inform him of the misconduct of his soldiers. No notice was taken of their complaint, and the soldiers every day grew more provokingly insolent. At last they resolved to call a meeting of all the largest boys in town, and wait upon Gen. Gage, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces. When shown into his presence, he asked with some surprise, why so many children had called to see him.

'We come sir,' said the foremost, 'to claim a redress of grievances.'

'What, have your fathers been teaching you rebellion, and sent you here to utter it?'

'Nobody sent us, sir,' replied the speaker, while his cheek reddened, and his dark eye flashed; 'we have never injured or insulted your troops: but they have trodden down our snow-hills, and broken the ice on our skating ground. We complained, and they called us young rebels, and told us to help ourselves if we would. We told the Captain of this, and he laughed at us.—Yesterday our works were a third time destroyed, and now we will bear it no longer.'

General Gage looked at them with undisguised admiration, and turning to an officer who stood near him, he exclaimed, 'Good heavens! the very children draw in a love of liberty with the very air they breathe'—and added, 'You may go, my brave boys; and be assured that if any of my troops hereafter molest you, they shall be severely punished.'

There are some hearts so full of overflowing with sorrow, that little rills of grief gush forth here and there once in a while, and cause even merry spirits to droop in sorrow. Some deep and poignant affliction seems to have dried up the sources of pleasure, giving everything that "grand, gloomy, and peculiar" aspect, so significant of death and the grave. We have a friend in Vermont—Mr. Eastman, editor of the Spirit of the Age, a man of poetical temperament—who turns a peculiar illustration of our remarks. We have accidentally stumbled upon a bit of poetry by him, which possibly explains how it all happened. He visited a young lady, and with sighs and tears spread out his heart before her, like a map of the world. We give the conclusion in his own touching and painfully pathetic words:

I pleaded till she seemed to feel
The burning words I said;
With murmuring lip and moistened eye,
She bent her face to me,
Till to my own her cheek was pressed—
Hope's sunny wing I saw—
And asked me if I didn't want
A piece of gum to chew.

"That's my impression," as the printer said when he kissed his sweetheart.

From the Mother's Monthly Journal.

WHO ARE THE EDUCATED?

"She is a very highly educated young lady,"

"Indeed! is she?"

"Certainly. You speak as though you had not discovered it."

"I had not, it is true. But I wish to do her justice."

"She has attended school all her days, and the best schools too; and she has had the best of private teachers. She is a splendid singer; and she plays admirably on the piano and harp and guitar; she reads Latin, Greek, German, French, and Italian, and speaks French as well as if it were her native language. And then in botany and chemistry and geology and conchology and every thing of the sort, she is perfectly at home in all the hard names; and she has studied all kinds of philosophy, and I don't know what else. Geography and Arithmetic and Grammar, and such children's studies, I suppose she learned with her A, B, C's; but I have heard say she never liked them, and had nearly forgotten what she learned of them."

"She must have acquired an immense amount of knowledge, if she understands all these matters as you suppose she does. What use does she make of these splendid attainments?"

"Use! you do not think that she received this education that she might support herself? She is not obliged to teach for a living."

"Oh, no—I am aware that she is not obliged to earn her daily bread; she has a father who is amply able to support her in the finest style.—Still, can she be of no use to any one? Is she under no obligation to be useful?"

"Surely, you would not have such an accomplished girl become a drudge?"

"No—but I would have her share her mother's care in house-keeping, and bring some of her vast requirements into exercise in amusing and teaching her young brothers and sisters. Do not frown—she may teach them, with a sister's tact and affection, without enacting or superseding the school-mistress, though she would be most honorably employed, if she, to them, took the place of teacher. I would have her herself out to entertain her weary, care-worn father, and show him how a rich, highly cultivated mind,

joined with a daughter's affection, can repay the expenditures he has made on her account. I would have her so expend the treasures of her rich mind and her winning graces upon older brothers, as to make home the most delightful scene to which they can turn. She fills a large place in society. Here, too, I would have her turn her talents to good account. Such a young lady may be a potent auxiliary to a good cause, and a no less powerful opponent to a bad one."

"Well I am very sure that Miss — never dreamed of any of these modes of usefulness, as you call them. She is satisfied with shining."

"Then I fear there is too much cause for my doubts whether she is educated."

"What consummate erudition!"

"She has, no doubt, learned many things. But is affection and gratitude to her friends exercised? Is her conscience active? Is benevolence one of her governing principles? Has she a knowledge of human nature, and of the world as it is? Has she been trained to an aptness in using the advantages she professes for the benefit and happiness of others? Has she learned to repress selfishness, and to yield her wishes and conveniences to others? Does she live for the future and for God? If these are not her aims, she is but a very partially educated."

A MODERN HERCULES.—Mons Paul, celebrated throughout Europe as the strongest man living, recently arrived at New York. This wonderful man, it is said not only possesses the strength of a Hercules, but is acknowledged to be the best juggler and balancer of heavy articles ever known. His incredible feats of muscular power and dexterity have for many years acquired for him the title of "The Sorcerer of France." He is now performing at the Arch street Theatre, Philadelphia. The Spirit of the Times thus describes some of his astonishing feats of strength.

"He placed his body in a position so as to form a carriage for a cannon weighing 800 lbs., the weight of which he sustained with perfect ease. He then formed a platform, on which were placed 1800 lbs. weight, which he lifted by the strength of his back. He next fastened a bandage around his loins and across his back and shoulders, and then two horses were harnessed to him while he stretched himself flat on his stomach, on a platform, and they were unable to move him from his position; on the contrary he moved along on his belly dragging the horses after him. Then two horses were attached to a rope of 36 strands, but their strength could not break it. The same rope, however, was broken with perfect ease by the main strength of this modern Hercules. He also picked up two stout men, and swung them around till they became dizzy and reeled as drunken men, when he put them down."

Milo, the celebrated athlete of Crotona, in Italy, who flourished in the days of Pythagoras, and whose feats of strength were the wonder of the ancients, could, we are confident, were he in the land of the living, out-cut Mons. Paul, if he could not out-lift him—for it is said that he every day ate twenty pounds of animal food, twenty pounds of bread, and drank fifteen pints (not gallons) of wine! It is related of him that on one occasion he carried a four years old steer the whole length of the stadium at Olympia, (500 feet) and then having killed it with a single blow of his fist, cut it up, cooked and ate it all, in a day! His greatest feat of strength was performed one day while he was attending the lectures of Pythagoras, of whom he was a constant hearer. The column which supported the ceiling of the hall where they were assembled was observed to totter, whereupon Milo, upholding the entire super-structure with his own strength, allowed all present an opportunity of escaping, and then saved himself. This feat of strength, was most assuredly, tremendous, but how tremendous we can only conceive by knowing exactly how heavy the entire super-structure was.

We will conclude our Herculean article with an exploit performed by the Duke of Limbos, which, our readers may recollect—the fun-loving portion of them, at any rate—is chronicled by George Colman, the younger, in his "Broad Grins."

Then taking the huge Friar per the hocks, He whirled the ton of blubber three times round And swung it on his shoulders, from the ground With strength that yields, in any age to no man's— The Milo's ghost should rise, bearing the Ox He carried at the games of the old Romans.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

If the Palladium has any readers who are in the habit of perusing those columns only of the paper which are devoted to miscellaneous matter, political speculations, domestic and foreign news, poetry and the hymnical record, we must say to them that they know not how many choice bits of knowledge they lose, which may be found in those squares where the *man of business* tells his story—a short one to be sure, for business men are not apt to indulge in superfluous words. One calls public attention to a snug little farm he has for sale, delightfully situated and always "well fenced and watered with never-failing springs," with a neat little cottage surrounded with gardens and fruit trees. The very description of it draws a sigh from the trader and professional man, that they cannot possess it, where from the bustle of the town they might enjoy the serenity, quiet, and independence of rural life. The traders give life to the business columns of a newspaper, and each has his peculiar way of recommending his wares, in all their extent and variety, to public notice, ever ready to dispose of them, beautiful as they be, for a modicum of the "root of all evil." As you read over the long list, they pass in fancy before you, and you seem to see their spacious edifices crowded with whatever can please the eye, adorn the person, or charm the taste. To such places the public, being often invited, feel that they are ever welcome; while the churl who never advertises his commodities, is regarded as reluctant to trade with any but an "old customer." Let some new face should get the advantage of him. There are others, again, who will advertise in no papers that express an opinion on any subject that is not in harmony with their own. Such men are "more nice than wise;" they forego many opportunities for profitable trade, lest they should indirectly, as they imagine, give countenance to some heresy. They never appear to think that

every new paper of considerable circulation, has a large portion of the community among its readers, whose trade may be as valuable to them as that of another portion, of equal magnitude, holding different opinions. While they are brooding over their narrowness, their more liberal and sagacious neighbors advertise freely and take to themselves the trade and its profits. In trade as in other matters, there is such a thing as being "penny wise and pound foolish."—*Worcester (Mass.) Palladium.*

BUNKER HILL MONUMENT: THE TOP STONE. Considerable interest has been manifested, and many questions asked, with respect to the manner of placing the top stone on Bunker Hill Monument. The block is four feet and nine inches square at the base, while the four sides will be hammered from the apex to an edge, forming a flattened four sided cone. It constitutes of itself the apex of the Monument, and it has been supposed by some that it would be a very difficult matter to place in its intended position. But the difficulties are easily obviated, by the arrangement proposed by Mr. Savage. For the purpose of raising the stone, as the derrick at present used must come down, a pair of shears will be raised directly over the Monument, one leg on each side, resting upon timbers projecting from the openings. The difficulty of attaching the fall to the block, (as no holes will be drilled into it, as in other blocks) will be obviated by leaving projections on two sides of its surface—like ears to which the rope will be fastened. These will be hewn off, after the stone has been placed in its position.

Dimensions of the Top Stone. Square at the base, 4 feet 9 inches. Thickness through the centre, 3 feet 6 inches. Weight of the block, about 2 1/2 tons.

It is believed that the following mountains may be seen in clear weather, from the top of the Monument, viz: Wachusett, at Princeton, distant about 50 miles; Monadnock, at Jeffrey, N. H., distant about 75 miles; Asscutney, at Weathersfield, N. H., distant about 110 miles; Kearsage, at Newbury, N. H., distant nearly 80 miles. Another mountain, the name of which we do not know, is also to be seen.

The reports of the cannons which were fired from the top of the Monument, last week, were distinctly heard in all the towns about Boston, as far as Hingham in one direction, and as far as Lowell in another.—*Bunker Hill Aurora.*

A MAN COW.—A very fine cow was brought into town this morning on board one of the North River boats, and was bought by a butcher, who attempted to drive her home. He had not proceeded far with her when, in consequence of the noise and crowd of the city, she began to show symptoms of wildness, and finally became altogether unmanageable. At last she rushed into the Park, through an open gate, where she pursued several persons passing across, making them fly with great precipitation to the right and left. A boy was tossed by her in the air but fell without being much hurt. One man was seriously injured by her horns in the groin. Three or four thousand persons collected, either to witness the spectacle or to assist in securing her. The animal rushed at them fiercely and made them scamper in all directions. After she had ranged the Park for about an hour, a large bull dog was sent for. The cow struck him with her horns and trampled on him, but the dog soon recovered, a chase and running fight began, which ended about half way round the Park. Finally he seized her by the muzzle, after which she was easily secured and led away.—*New York Evening Post.*

Capt. Parrot was telling Mrs. Frink of his escape from the alligator. "Wasn't he a dreadful looking creature?" inquired the lady, with much appearance of sympathy, at the same time wishing the captain in his jaws. "Why, wa'm, I can't say his features were regularly beautiful, but there was so much openness when he smiled!"

A LUCKY ESCAPE.—As the steamboat Lalla Rook was on her way recently from Mobile for Montgomery, Mr. Sullivan, first engineer, stepped to the edge of the boat for a moment, and unseen by any one accidentally fell overboard, just before the wheel, the evolutions of which immediately carried him under water; he arose to the surface, however, and by great exertions swam to the shore, the boat proceeded on her course, for twenty miles, without discovering the loss of the engineer. When the discovery was made the boilers were almost red hot and the water nearly exhausted. The boat put back to Fort Stoddard, procured another engineer, and reported Sullivan as drowned.

A QUAKER ANSWER.—"Martha, does thee love me," asked a Quaker youth of one at whose shrine his heart's holier feelings had been offered up.

"Why, Seth," answered she, "we are commanded to love one another, are we not?"

"Ay, Martha; but does thee regard me with that feeling the world calls love?"

"I hardly know what to tell thee, Seth; I have greatly feared that my heart was an erring one; I have tried to bestow my love on all; but I may have sometimes thought, perhaps, that thee was getting more than thy share."

Saw my leg off!—The famous Captain Botts, who whilom threatened to "head Captain Tyler or die," is again on his high horse and making an ass of himself. He talks of drawing up articles of impeachment against the President, because of his recent victories! We are sorry to hear that the President of the United States is so much troubled with the bottle! Bah!—*Spirit of the Times.*

Hint to Musical men.—If you would like a tune or two at dinner, tell your wife she is not so handsome as the lady over the way.

The most forlorn object that we ever saw, says the Hartford Times, was an old federalist, as he stood gazing the other day, at the spot where the log cabin stood, corner of Trumbull and Asylum streets.

A religious paper in Boston a few years since had for its motto, "in the name of our God we have set up our banner." It was discontinued at the end of the year, and the last number issued, by some oversight contained a new version of the motto, as follows: "In the name of our God we have up set our banner."

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, JULY 19, 1842.

Oxford Democratic Convention.

THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS of the several Towns and Plantations in the County of Oxford, and also the Towns and Plantations composing the Oxford Senatorial District, are requested to send Delegates to a Convention to be held at the County House in Paris, on Wednesday, the seventeenth day of August next, at ten o'clock A. M., for the purpose of selecting candidates for Senators, and other County Officers, to be supported at the ensuing election.

All Towns and Plantations which give fifty Democratic votes, or a less number, will send one Delegate; over fifty and under one hundred and twenty-five, two; over one hundred and twenty-five and under two hundred and fifty, three; over two hundred and fifty and less than four hundred, four; over four hundred five Delegates.

Per Order of the County Committee. Paris, June 24, 1842.

N. E. BOUNDARY.

The rumors of the settlement of the Boundary question, &c. published in our last, prove, as we anticipated, to be without foundation. It seems, furthermore, to be the impression of those who ought to know, that no agreement is likely to be consummated.

"No proscription for opinion's sake!" was the Whig cry previous to the Presidential election.

COSMETIC.—Mr. Granger, Gen. Harrison's Postmaster General, asserted in debate a few days ago, that he had removed *seventeen hundred* Postmasters for their political opinions, and if he had remained in office a fortnight longer would have removed *three thousand* more! Such is Whig profession and Whig practice.

FOURTH OF JULY AT BUCKFIELD.

The Glorious Fourth of July was celebrated at Buckfield by the DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS the present year, in a spirit truly befitting the occasion. The late King Alcohol having proved himself too overbearing for our use, like King George of old, was excluded from the table.

A procession was formed at ten of the clock, A. M., under the direction of Col. G. W. Head, and marched to the Union Chapel, escorted by the Buckfield Light Infantry, commanded by Capt. J. Buck. The house was well filled. The following were the order of exercises.

1st. Music by the Choir. 2d. Prayer by Rev. Geo. Thomas. 3d. Reading the Declaration of Independence by Dr. Wm. Bridgman. 4th. Oration, by Wm. B. Bennett, Esq.

The procession then again formed and marched to a beautiful grove, about sixty rods distant from Union Chapel, where the Ladies, ever kind hearted and true, had prepared a collation. The following toasts were given on the occasion:

1st. *The day we celebrate*—Its annual return awakens in each Patriot breast every ennobling emotion, and fills our hearts with gratitude to God.

2nd. *The President of the United States.*

3d. *The Heroes of the Revolution*—They made surrounding "darkness visible" in days that tried men's souls. These proud monuments of our country's fame must never be forgotten.

4th. *The venerable Jackson*—He stands the living monument of all that is exalted and excellent in human character and human actions.

5th. *United States of America*—The only nation upon the Globe where freedom of opinion in politics and religion exists unshackled.

6th. *Hon. John Fairfield*—To the Democracy of Maine ever honest, faithful and true.

7th. *Supporters of Rhode Island*—British laws and Federal bayonets have triumphed over an oppressed people. "But truth is mighty and will prevail."

8th. *Hon. John C. Calhoun*—The fearless champion of State Rights and sterling defender of our Republican faith. The power of his genius is causing federalism in the land to agonize and die.

9th. *Wine remedies for hard times*—Like alcoholic drinks, they who take the least are best off.

10th. *Wine Administration*—Like a ship at sea in a gale with all sails spread—without ballast, rudder, or compass. The Capt. dead, Mate sick, and crew mutinous.

11th. *The Nigger Party*—The last joint in the tail of Federalism.

12th. *Clay's Protective Tariff*—A specious method of plundering the people of this country, to gorge the pockets of rich capitalists.

VOLUNTARY.

By Dr. Brown, of Paris. *The party in power*—The foes of our country—May the end of their power be as signal and sudden as their accession to it was unwelcome, for wicked and disreputable.

By Noah Prince, Esq. *The Order of the Day*—May the principles which he has this day, so fearlessly advocated, be preserved and handed down to the latest posterity.

By Hon. V. D. Parris. *Clay and Graves*—"Par no-ble justice!"—The one planned and the other executed the cold blooded murder of Ciley.

By Wm. B. Bennett, Esq. *Our Citizen Soldier*—The pride and hope of our country, and the terror of our enemies.

By Lee Strickland, Esq. of Livermore. *The Order of the Day*—The principles which he has so clearly and eloquently advocated, furnish undoubted evidence that he was raised on democratic ground.

By a Guest. *John Tyler*—Like a sick man he grows weaker and weaker.

By Dr. Coolidge, of Buckfield. *To the fair*—Angels of love, peace, purity and comfort, "bringing solace to our woes."

G. BENNETT.

Per order of the Committee. Buckfield, July 19th, 1842.

For the Oxford Democrat.

CELEBRATION AT RUMFORD.

The Washingtonians of Rumford and several of the neighboring towns met at the "Washingtonian House" of Jonathan Virgin, Esq. at Rumford Corner, on the 4th of July, inst., for the purpose of celebrating our National Birth Day. At about ten o'clock A. M. the procession formed and marched a short distance to a beautiful grove. Here, the assemblage, which in point of numbers exceeded anything of the kind that had ever been witnessed in this county, listened to an oration pronounced by Mr. Frye, of Bethel.

This effort of Mr. Frye, we think, deserves some attention. It may be proper to remark that our Society had been disappointed in procuring a speaker, and the invitation was extended to this gentleman a very few days only before the celebration, consequently his work must have been a very hasty production. But the breathless attention of hundreds of our citizens, with eyes riveted upon the speaker, we think, is a proof that our choice of an orator on this occasion was not injudicious.

Several of our citizens were desirous that the oration by Mr. Frye, should be given to the public, but it is too lengthy for the columns of a newspaper. A brief description may be gratifying to the readers of the Democrat.

After the expression of gratitude to Heaven for a nation's birth, prosperity and continuance, after pointing out, in a very happy and emphatic manner, the worth, patriotism, and chivalry of our forefathers, who, under the guidance of Divine Providence, declared our independence, and built the foundation of a civil government unparalleled in its excellency, after adverting to the causes which had brought together such a vast assemblage of people, viz. that it is our national birth day and the temperance question will not be forgotten in our celebration, after pointing out the *benign* effects which temperance and virtuous principles in general will have in sustaining our republican institutions, and in preserving the indestructibility of our glorious Union, the orator proceeded to notice the history of republican governments both of ancient and modern times.

The orator follows along in consecutive order, and with the coolness and precision of the political philosopher, points out, step by step, the causes which raised those two distinguished Republics of antiquity, Greece and Rome, from infantile weakness to giant greatness. While the orator is engaged in his description the fires of old Greece burst out anew before the enraptured fancy of the hearer, and he is constrained to admire the stern honesty and unending patriotism of the noble Roman. Then the orator follows along and points out to his audience the causes which led to the declension of those glorious Republics. He spoke of those vices which, at length in their effects, humbled the proud Athenian and chivalrous Spartan, and brought them into subjection to Rome, which, in her turn for like causes, was compelled to submit to the conquering arm of the wild and adventurous Goths.

Then the orator speaks of the struggle of the generous, magnanimous French people for liberty, and of the unhappy causes which operated to frustrate the noble designs of that illustrious patriot, Lafayette.

Our orator was not slow in pointing out the effects which the *decadent* principles of a Voltaire had in poisoning the morals of society—he spoke of bloody cruelty, and corrupt ambition, which in connection with overheated zeal and corrupted morals, operated to prevent the attainment of rational liberty.

Next, the orator entered into the detail and by a series of the most cogent arguments, proved the importance of the temperance reformation—treated of the vast moral and political consequences connected with this important subject, and tells his audience what the immortal Washington endeavored to impress upon the minds of his countrymen, that moral virtue is a "necessary spring of a popular government."

When the orator closed, he was saluted with peal after peal of applause, and the shouting of our *exuberant* citizens well nigh bordered upon wild enthusiasm.

The procession again formed and marched to the table, which had been prepared in front of the "Washingtonian House," and after partaking of an excellent repast furnished by our host, next in order came the "toasts," some of which we will give, to show that a "right spirit" is prevailing among our citizens.

REGULAR TOASTS.

The day we celebrate—May each returning Fourth of July bring the glad tidings of greater and greater strength added to the principles of Washingtonian reform.

King Alcohol—May a death reign over his dominions and his Throne be demolished.

The Pledge—Stronger than a three fold cord; we will never try to break it.

The memory of Washington—The patriotic of every party and every sect concur in awarding to him the tribute of praise. May every Washingtonian this day be animated by the same holy zeal that glowed in the breast of the Father of his country.

The founders of Washingtonianism—Their fame will survive through distant ages, exempt from mutability and decay when monuments to their memory have been leveled with the dust; imperishable as ever, it will still be there.

The Reformed Inebriate—To err sometimes is human; to rectify error is always glorious.

The Rulers of Ardent Spirits—

May the spirit of love that's abroad in the world, And has high o'er our heads this banner unfurled, Constrain them to stop their grog bottles up, And presch to the world there is death in the cup.

The citizens of our country who have distinguished themselves for their zeal and activity in carrying forward the true Washingtonian reform principles—May all their patriotic efforts be crowned with complete success.

Enlightened Public Opinion—May this powerful engine be brought to bear heavily upon Alcohol and all other great evils that oppose the march of the free institutions of our glorious Republic.

Moderate Drinkers—Trigs before the wheels of the Washingtonian Car! Jump on, Gentlemen, we can carry you.

United States—Strength and perpetuity to the six and twenty Pillars which support the most magnificent Edifice that was ever erected beneath the canopy of Heaven.

Jonathan Virgin, Esq. our host—The patriotic zeal manifested by this Gentleman in support of the cause of Washingtonian reform entitles him to the lasting gratitude of the community.

The Martha Washingtons—The conservators of that very virtue which the sagacious mind of Washington foresaw as the life blood of republican liberty.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By Gen. A. Dolster, President of the day, Independence, Temperance—Free and equal rights to all mankind forever.

By John E. Noble. *The Order of the day*—The excellent, moral and political sentiments expressed by him

this day, evince that he is neither a small scholar, politician, or patriot.

By the Orator of the day.

Cold Water—The most reasonable beverage with which to drink a reasonable toast.

By Capt. Cyrus Small—Who can measure the amount of human happiness which will be the result of the combined efforts of Washingtonian Gentlemen, let our course be onward and upward.

By John E. Rolfe. Among the causes which will operate in sustaining our republican institutions a properly conducted agriculture is not the least. Lofly patriotism is agriculture's legitimate offspring. The field of agriculture is the true nursery of republican virtue. The farmers of America, sober Washingtonians, intelligent free-men, industrious, virtuous, patriotic, wielding the bayonet and the ballot-box, will cover the free institutions of our Republic with their shield impenetrable.

By J. H. Farnum, Esq., Marshall of the day.

Washingtonians—Not ashamed to plunge into the vortex of inebriation and there take hold of the hand of his unfortunate Brother and hold him up to the world redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled from the influence of King Alcohol.

By Capt. H. C. Rolfe, Assistant Marshall.

May the united Washingtonian army continue to spread its star spangled banner over our happy soil until King Alcohol cannot find room for a soldier to bar rack.

By David Knapp, Esq. Martha Washingtons—Far famed for beauty and virtue, foremost as ministering angels in acts of benevolence.

By Dr. Hiram Bartlett. The Washingtonian Cause—Although only a small speck on the surface of the earth, she is now and destined to be, the mother of mighty nations; may we only be rivals which of us shall lead the van in the march of her glorious cause.

By J. E. Rolfe. The American Eagle—May this rare bird in due time become mistress of the high seas and the admired of the whole earth. Should insults or injuries be heaped upon the American flag, or Government or upon American citizens, may our Eagle soon escape from her cery, soaring aloft towards high heaven screaming terrifically, if you trample on my children I will tear you in pieces.

By a Guest. The Order of the day—Long may the principles this day advanced by him be remembered by every true American.

By J. M. Eustis, Esq., Toast Master.

Washingtonians of these United States—The embodied wisdom confederated, may they continue to vindicate their rights against the unjust encroachments made by the influence of King Alcohol with steady inflexibility.

By John Reed, of Lewiston Falls. May the spirit of Washingtonianism and the spirit of independence manifested this day, soon put to flight the spirit of King Alcohol in this beautiful village.

By Dr. Hiram Bartlett. John Hancock—A pure native gem, of which America may well be proud; we hail him as a brilliant harbinger of a glorious reform.

By J. E. Rolfe. Political Science—It will triumph in our America, and the doctrine that Republican Governments are too weak to sustain themselves will crumble in pieces.

By A. Dolster. In the year 1775 the United States were declared an independent Nation, 1753 acknowledged by Great Britain; Washingtonian independence, Dec. 1841, acknowledged by King Alcohol in the year 1842. May it ever be sustained by its coadjutors.

By Dr. A. Bartlett. The memory of Washington—Increased veneration for his immortal name in this Great Republic will be the best test of the progress of wisdom and virtue.

By S. S. Snow. Washingtonian Arithmetic—It has an excellent rule in reduction—its opponents are reduced to a vulgar fraction, may the good work go on till there shall be neither numerator or denominator.

By Dr. H. Bartlett. Father Mathews—As such we honor him; doubly so as a precious relic still left us of the venerated names of by-gone days,—should he visit our shores, he will meet with a true Yankee welcome.

By A. K. Knapp, Esq. The Washingtonian path—Smooth and even, a road in which all ages and sects may walk without stumbling.

By Eben'r Poor. Our host, in hoisting the banner of Washingtonianism, shows to the world his philanthropy. May the leaks and onions of Egypt never tempt him from the pure fountain of nature.

By a Lady. May King Alcohol be laid low, and the land be deluged with cold water.

By Dr. H. Bartlett. The Star Spangled Banner—It floats in each breeze; is honoured in all climes; may every additional star give increased strength to the Union, and open an asylum for the oppressed of all nations.

By C. H. Whitman. May the time speedily come when the crown shall fall from the head of King Alcohol, and his regal dominions become subject to the Republic of pure Washingtonianism.

By Kimball Martin, Jr. May God grant that the eyes of the retailers may soon be opened, and that they may unfurl the Banner of Temperance and fall true patriots before the Washingtonian Pledge.

By M. W. Kimball. May the reign of Washingtonians be long and strong, and end in the final demolition of that worst of all scourges, Intemperance.

By a Guest. The excellent sentiments expressed by our citizens this day, evince that there is a right spirit prevailing among them.

COMMITTEE OF PERORATION.—Hiram Bartlett, John E. Rolfe, Albion K. Knapp, John M. Eustis.

THE FOURTH AT NEW YORK.

The National Anniversary was, as is usual celebrated with great spirit in the city of New York, though with much fewer accidents and excesses than in former years. There was not one quarter as many booths erected as usual; very few of those that were erected sold intoxicating drinks, and those that did were poorly patronized.

The usual parades and salutes of the military came off. The Sun says:—"At 12 o'clock there was an exciting scene in the harbor. All the war ships were gallantly decorated for the occasion, and a multitude of flags of every hue and description were streaming from the masts of all the shipping far and near. The British frigate Varsipie joined in the celebration with good grace, and kept the stars and stripes flying at her mast head all the day. We believe this is the first time we have had the aid of a British man-of-war in celebrating the anniversary of American Independence. At precisely 12 o'clock, the fort on Governor's Island commenced firing a salute from guns of tremendous calibre, the smoke nearly obscuring the whole Island from view.

"Immediately the North Carolina manned her yards in magnificent style, and repeated the salute with her 12 pounders. The frigate Columbia followed in quick

succession. The dying echoes, and the up the Hudson there was a grand battery. An old Green, fitted up with flags, on which bones, devils, and piratical devices stood immediately up the effect of the explosion was shattered which were thrown air. There was more than a man could have been whole scene, including rifle explosion, and battle.

The great question of the probability of the revolution of the press to act upon that direction useless, if it were it by its acts, demand a moments but not only possible to attain, we imagine, a For the present, respect to the political commerce are, as a destroyed. The au watched and punished

The connexion of administration to him in more corrupted his England over his political Tyleries of Phil their dinner on the dinary sentence: "Happy the rule ities into the public of which, for exte mate, and means of and especially competent institu knowledge among dent or parallel in." "The like of war parallel." This is phrase, "the shade tree", or, more a "comparison of right as you shall find the Advertiser.

Being in Plymouth gentleman, who was wanted to who the old negro by there "long time" gymman of the town, really making a dis this respect fastid out of season. Qu the parson for his along the street of Mr. Robbins appropriate espying a pig ground, he stooped ed it over, and called he was taking his out what it could

The Clergyman's parent curiosity of the crooked iron, morning, Quash. Quash replied, "Me no know what, tryin' to find out" iron to his minister the simplicity and lied—"Why, you —ha—" rejoined Qu er it was a horse shoe fine ting it be to h

"A little learning when a man drinks sor in the first lit and to write a sple like," of the age, he ar, if he should fail of mankind, no ot assigned for it, the time genius were s sion.

We advise Daniel "used up" unless hitherto refused to of.—*Portland Arg*

WHAT HAVI

It will be seven gust, since the whig er, in all branches ask—what have the in session nearly over sixteen, since menced. The wh jority in the Senat House. They have too, and what have ed faithfully and co and disunion.

There they have about who should for the presidency, per day. The pay about three thous mileage; and anot NINE HUNDRED This is the way wh es of retrenchment times the whig had merchants—When

The land fund ent of the "Madison any money to distri

THE MOST HIGHLY APPROVED MEDICINE NOW IN GENERAL USE FOR COUGHS, COLDS, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THE Vegetable Pulmonary Balm is believed to be the most powerful medicine ever known in America, for Coughs, Colds, Asthma or Phthisis, Consumption and Whooping Cough, and Pulmonary affections of every kind. The Vegetable Pulmonary Balm has been very extensively used for about fifteen years, and its reputation has been constantly increasing. So generally popular has this article become that it may now be considered as a standard article in a large part of the United States and British Provinces. Many families keep it constantly by them, considering it the most reliable as well as certain remedy for the above complaints. The Physicians have received, and are receiving numerous recommendations from many of our best Physicians, who make use of it in the practice. The names of a few individuals who have given their testimony in favor of this article are here subjoined, and for a more full account see the envelope to the bottle.

Doct. Amory Hunting, Doct. Samuel Merrill, " Truman Abell, " Timothy Raynes, " Jere. Ellsworth, " Albert Guild.

Concord, N. H., May 11, 1851.

Measles, Red, Wing & Cutter, Gentlemen.—I feel it my duty to the public, and especially to hundreds of my fellow beings who are now suffering under different diseases of the lungs, to give you a statement of the good effects I have experienced from the use of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balm. Having from my youth up been troubled with different complaints of the lungs, such as spitting of blood, a dry troublesome cough, frequent hoarseness, with severe fits of coughing, and indeed all the symptoms of consumption, and from time to time I have consulted several eminent physicians, and have taken much medicine, but I received little or no relief, and at last they told me there was no help for me; that my case was beyond their medicines. In the spring of 1851 I was advised by a friend to try the Vegetable Pulmonary Balm. I obtained two bottles, and on the first I was surprised to find some relief, and on the second I felt my lungs were being removed, and I was restored to good health. Since that time I have kept it constantly by me, in case of appearance of any of the above complaints.

I have known a large number of cases where all other medicines have failed of affording any relief, the Balm was at length resorted to, and speedily effected a cure. I would therefore recommend to every person that has any of the above complaints, on their first appearance to take the Vegetable Pulmonary Balm, which will give a safe, prompt and positive cure.

Respect yours, T. P. MERRIAM.

New Bedford, Mass., July 30, 1851.

Counterfeits.—Beware of Impostion. Each genuine bottle is enclosed in a blue wrapper, on which is a yellow label, signed by Wm. JONN CUTLER. None other can be genuine of later date than December 1850. The signature of SAMUEL REED will be continued for a short time. The great object of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balm has been the cure of consumption, and the prevention of it, which by partially assuming the name of the genuine, are calculated to mislead and deceive the public. Among these mixtures are "Carter's Compound Pulmonary Balm," "American Pulmonary Balm," "Baker's Compound Pulmonary Balm," "Syrup," "Pulmonary Balm," and others. Purchasers should require for the true article by its whole name—THE VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALM, and see that it has the marks and signatures of the genuine. Each bottle bears the name of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balm, and the name of the proprietor, Wm. JONN CUTLER, (late Love & Reed) wholesale dealers in drugs, medicines, paints and dyes, stuffs, No. 41 Chatham Street, Boston, and by Druggists and country merchants generally in New England, and in the principal places throughout the United States and British Provinces. Price 50 cents.

THOMAS CROCKER, Agent. cpl 10

To the Hon. Court of County Commissioners within and for the County of Oxford.

THE undersigned respectfully represent that a County in said County of Carthage and Wilton in the County of Franklin, in the year A. D. 1840, on the petition of John H. Willard & 75 others, which said road has not been made, nor has anything been done thereon—that in fact said road is altogether inexpedient and not required for public convenience or necessity. We therefore pray that the same may be discontinued.

JOHN J. HOLMAN, Selectmen of Dixfield for JOHN B. MARROW, 1852, in behalf of the GEO. R. RANDALL, inhabitants of said town.

STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, ss.—At a meeting of the County Commissioners, we began and holden at Paris, in the County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of May, A. D. 1852.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested that the County Commissioners of said County of Oxford and Franklin will meet at C. M. Samuel Memorial Tavern, in the County of Oxford, on the thirtieth day of August next, at ten o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said petition and of the Order of Notice thereof to be served on the Chairman of the County Commissioners, of said County of Franklin, and on the Clerks of the towns of Dixfield, Carthage, and Wilton, and by putting up like copies in three public places in each of said towns of Dixfield, Carthage, and Wilton, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, and in the Age, printed at Augusta, being the public Newspaper issued by the printer to the State, and in the Franklin Register, printed at Farmington, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be made, served and posted, at least, thirty days before the said time of meeting. And all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest J. G. COLE, Clerk.

A true copy of said petition and order thereon.

Attest J. G. COLE, Clerk.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

DANIEL GOULD,

late of Roxbury, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond to the law directors—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

PETER C. VIRGIN, 49

June 28, 1852.

Foreclosure.

THE subscriber gives notice that he is the Mortgagee of a parcel of land situated in the town of Andover, County of Oxford, and State of Maine, being the same that William Robinson mortgaged to Erasmus P. Poor, July 9, 1853, recorded in the Records for said county, Book 54, page 474, to which reference may be had, said Poor assigned his mortgage to Smith & Brown, and said Brown assigned to St. John Smith. In consequence of the condition of said mortgage being broken I claim possession of said land, and give this notice to foreclose said mortgage pursuant to the law made and provided for such cases.

St. JOHN SMITH, 365

June 21, 1852.

Foreclosure.

THE subscribers hereby give notice that they are the Mortgagees of a tract of land lying in the towns of Mount and Hebron, in the State of Maine, being the same that Calvin Bachman mortgaged to Smith & Brown by his deed, dated June 19, A. D. 1853, recorded in the Oxford Democrat, Book 54, page 474, to which reference may be had for a more full description. In consequence of the condition of said mortgage being broken we claim possession of said property, and give this notice of foreclosing said mortgage, pursuant to the law made and provided for such cases.

St. JOHN SMITH, 365

June 21, 1852.

Foreclosure.

THE subscribers hereby give notice that they are the Mortgagees of a parcel of land, being a part of Lot No. 36, in the town of Turner, County of Oxford, and State of Maine, being the same that George Thompson, trading as such, mortgaged to Philo Clark, dated Nov. 10, A. D. 1841, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said County, Book 62, page 4-2, reference being had thereto for a more full description; and that the condition of said mortgage is broken. In consequence of said breach of the condition they therefore claim possession of said land, and give this notice to foreclose said mortgage, pursuant to the law in such case made and provided.

St. JOHN SMITH, 365

June 21, 1852.

Foreclosure.

THE subscribers hereby give notice to all persons interested that they have been duly appointed and taken upon themselves the trust of Executors of the last Will and Testament of

NATHAN FOSTER,

late of Newry, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond to the law directors—They therefore request all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

PATTY FOSTER, 395

June 23, 1852.

Foreclosure.

THE subscribers hereby give notice to all persons interested that they have been duly appointed and taken upon themselves the trust of Executors of the last Will and Testament of

EPHRAIM HOLT,

late of Hebron, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond to the law directors—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

JOHN L. HOLT, 9

Brick! Lime! Lumber!

SHEET Lead, Sheet Zinc, Gutter Leads, Oren, Ash, and Boiler Months, &c. &c. constantly on hand and for sale by

W. E. GOODNOW, 790pl

Norway, June 18, 1852.

BOOKS! BOOKS!

THE subscriber will sell his stock of MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS very low. Now is the time for BARAINS.

W. E. GOODNOW, 790pl

Norway, June 18, 1852.

JEW DAVID'S PLASTER.

A new supply of this celebrated article just received, and for sale by

W. E. GOODNOW, 790pl

Norway, June 18, 1852.

SALT RHEUM.

THE subscriber having, as he has reason to believe, discovered a certain cure for the Salt Rheum, which may also be considered as a remedy for various other humors of the face, and which he has been applying for some time, with success, he has been induced to publish the fact, and to inform the public that he has applied for and received the United States Letters Patent, from the proper authority at the city of Washington, for said remedy, which he designates as a Compound for the cure of the Salt Rheum and other diseases of the face.

He is aware that some may doubt whether there is any cure for the disease. He has often said to himself, "Many things have been tried, but none have been successful. I have tried, however, once deemed impossible are now accomplished."

Salt Rheum, he knows, by sad experience, is a disorder not easily conquered. He was himself dreadfully afflicted with it more than twenty years, and at times, for months together, was unable to labor, and sometimes even to walk, or dress himself. He applied to many physicians, and tried various things prescribed by them and others, but found little relief.

In the spring of 1833, being very sick with the disease, he had with him a friend a list of remedies, chiefly indigenous to our own fields and forests, and intended to be good for the complaint, which articles he immediately caused to be procured. With these things, and others, which he had found in some degree beneficial, he formed a compound, and applied it to his diseased and distressed face. In three weeks, he can say with truth and pleasure, and he ought to do it with much gratitude, he was completely cured, and shortly after was enabled to perform his usual duties, and to go about as usual.

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